

# Why the Road to Morocco Is Full of American V.I.P.'s

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

MADRID — If the United States suddenly unleashes a cascade of Cabinet members on a friendly Arab nation, two possibilities suggest themselves. One is that the country is extremely important. The other is that its regime is in trouble.

Strategic planners have rarely put Morocco at the top of lists of pivotal states, but lately King Hassan II has been host to some of the most consequential people in Washington. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger saw the King on Dec. 3. If the Polish crisis had not intervened, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. would have dropped by to visit him last week.

Gen. Vernon Walters, a Reagan Administration security trouble-shooter, has been in and out. So has Francis J. West Jr., Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. He was followed by Adm. Bobby Inman, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. (The Moroccan press, perhaps fearful of blowing his cover, reported the presence of only an "Adm. Inman.")

There are a number of reasons for this attention. King Hassan's regime is, indeed, in trouble. One of the worst droughts in human memory has stricken the economy. In June, an outbreak of rioting in Casablanca, savagely repressed with the loss of possibly 500 lives, testified to a festering misery. The leaders of the socialist opposition in a timid parliamentary experiment are locked up, and two weeks ago, university students went on strike.

Worst of all, a sapping six-year-old war in the Western Sahara sputters on inconclusively, and Morocco's guerrilla foes seem to have gotten their hands on sophisticated ground-to-air missiles.

Let Hassan, who has been on the throne for two decades, has been in trouble before. If he is in high fashion in Ronald Reagan's Washington, it may also be because, perhaps more than any other Arab leader — and even some European allies — he shares the Administration's view of the world. Like the President, the King believes the Soviet Union lies at the bottom of much of the tumult in the third world. He feels that the Carter Administration wavered in support of proven friends and that Morocco deserves American support.

As a test case for demonstrating this Administration's policy of helping its friends, Morocco has an added advantage. With increasing vehemence, King Hassan has argued that his main opponent in the unstable cockpit of North Africa is Libya. The emphasis on Libya takes the heat off Algeria, which provides the main rear base and diplomatic support for the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting for control of the Western Sahara. Since oil-blessed Algeria is also important to the United States — America is its largest trading partner — while Libya is regarded as dangerous renegade, the geopolitical fit is perfect. "The major U.S. contribution to Morocco, and possibly the decisive one," said an American official, "is the fact that we've had it with him."

## A Legacy of Boumedienne

The Moroccan thesis is that Algeria's President, Chadli Benjedid, would really like to be done with the Polisario, a legacy of his predecessor, the late Houari Boumedienne, who opposed Morocco's annexation of the Spanish Sahara in 1976. But, this argument goes, Libya, with support inside Algeria, keeps upping its stake in the Polisario, making it impossible for him to back out. Libya's alleged delivery of SAM-6 missiles to the guerrillas, the Moroccans argue, was a calculated provocation when a referendum endorsed by King Hassan and the Organization of African Unity seemed a possibility. But some diplomats think the Moroccan analysis underestimates Algeria's interest in keeping Hassan bogged down in the desert war.

Where the Carter Administration carefully balanced its relations with Algeria and Morocco, the Reagan team quickly tilted toward Morocco. One of its first acts was to approve the sale of 108 M-60 tanks which President Carter had delayed. The decision was announced just two days after Algeria had helped seal the deal that freed the American hostages in Iran. Although the United States has not recognized Morocco's annexation of the Western Sahara, American military attachés and important guests now regularly tour the battle zone — again, a contrast with the Carter policy.

So far, however, there is perhaps less to this rapprochement than meets the eye. The high-powered mission of Assistant Defense Secretary West ended, for example, in a commitment to train Moroccan pilots and to supply electronic countermeasures to help their jets evade missiles that downed five aircraft in October. "I don't think that we're rushing into anything," said a State Department Middle East expert. "It's high-level mutual admiration that doesn't go into too many details."

One constraint is money. Although Saudi Arabia has been footing a large chunk of the Sahara war bill, Morocco has not been able to take delivery of the M-60 tanks because it cannot pay for them.

The sudden rush of American diplomatic backing has perhaps been most useful in providing a smokescreen that permitted the Moroccan Army last month to abandon Guelta Zemmour and Bir Enzaran, two isolated garrisons outside a defense perimeter in northern part of the territory.

At a time of domestic strains, King Hassan certainly welcomes even diplomatic gestures, and will make one of his own by visiting Washington, possibly next month. France, the other major outside force in North Africa, seems to be tilting toward Algeria under President Francois Mitterrand, who recently completed a historic visit to the former colony. A cynic might say that the United States and France, with no major rivalries in the area, were counterbalancing each other. The American policy of diplomacy by visible visitors, moreover, doesn't seem to have wrecked relations with Algeria. As the V.I.P.'s rolled into Morocco, Washington the sale of six Lockheed F-160 trans-

18 December 1981

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ZBY MARC DELTEILZ

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THE PRO-GOVERNMENT DAILY NEWSPAPER LE MATIN DU SAHARA  
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NEW YORK TIMES  
17 December 1981

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—On orders from Moscow, Poland's puppet Communist regime has declared war on the Polish workers' bid for self-government, failing thousands and beginning a crushing military control comparable to the Nazi occupation.

The Reagan Administration reaction to this rape of human rights has been to make clucking sounds and to express the pious hope that nobody gets hurt.

Meanwhile, to counteract the creeping annexation of Lebanon by Syria, a Soviet client complete with Russian missile emplacements that U.S. diplomacy has not been able to dislodge, Israel annexed the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in its 1967 attempt to obliterate Israel.

The Reagan Administration reaction to this nonviolent act is to join Soviet and third-world condemnation of Israel, as if its belated recognition of border realities were actually a threat to the peace.

What kind of topsy-turvy diplomacy is this? Why have we found our voice to vilify an ally while we cannot make a sound to excoriate the most savage manifestation of oppression in this generation?

If the Deputy C.I.A. Director, Bobby Inman, had been focused on learning events in Poland instead of planting a phony story with reporters that Israel was publicizing the Libyan assassination teams in order to set up an air strike at the Libyan nuclear reactor, perhaps the Administration would not have been caught with its advisers dispersed and its leader reduced to "warning" the Russians not to move in.

The whole world knows that the Russians have already moved into Poland. The decision to close down the union and to treat the dissidents as counter-revolutionaries was made in the Kremlin, not in Warsaw; the Polish Army is an arm of the Soviet Army; the puppet general, who has been get-

## ESSAY

# Reagan Rolling Over

by William Safire

ting an excellent press in the U.S., has as much freedom of action as did Vidkun Quisling.

If the workers fight and the Polish soldiers disobey orders to slaughter their countrymen, Soviet and East German forces will surely move in. That decision has already been made in Moscow, the effective capital of Poland. The Soviet invasion is in its first phase; if puppet-government soldiers

## Oppression should have its costs

cannot do the job, the second phase will begin. Repression is the policy and there is no turning back.

Here in Washington, a moral paralysis grips the Government. The Reagan men, so sensitive to accusations of trigger-happiness, wallow in the sort of helpless tut-tutting they used to criticize in the Carter men. No outrage is expressed nor significant economic retaliation undertaken.

Only last week we were visited by the Polish Deputy Foreign and Finance Ministers. Like the Japanese envoys Nomura and Kurusu in 1941,

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ing a serious step: declaring broken the agreement we made recently to "roll over," or reschedule, the repayment of \$2.5 billion owed to the U.S. by Poland.

Private bankers in Europe and the U.S. don't want the rollover agreement abrogated, no matter what the puppet Government in Warsaw does to its people; only by keeping Poland solvent can they hope to protect their own imprudent loans. But there are escape clauses in our agreement in case Poland is taken over by the Russians — which has just happened.

Unfortunately, our State Department has abdicated foreign economic policy to Treasury, because Al Haiz wants to replace the hard-liner Myer Rashish with acquiescent Robert Hormatz as Undersecretary for Economic Affairs. That means that Treasury's Mark Leland, the man who recently hustled through approval of the takeover of an American nuclear engineering firm by Kuwait, is in charge — and he prefers to dither rather than recommend economic retaliation.

If the U.S. treats the imposition of martial law as the trigger for our own hard-line reaction, other Western nations will have to follow; the private bankers will also be bound to end their nice-guy attitude.

All loans outstanding by the repressive Soviet puppet should become due and payable. Since Poland does not have the money to pay, "General Prime Minister" Wojciech Jaruzelski would then have to turn to the Soviet Union for monetary aid. If Moscow refuses, its client goes into default and all East-West trade suffers, which the Communist bloc can ill afford.

The rolling over should stop forthwith. Oppression should have its costs.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL  
7 December 1981

## Reagan Order Gives Intelligence Agencies Broader Powers in Domestic Operations

By ROBERT E. TAYLOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — President Reagan signed an Executive Order giving U.S. intelligence agencies expanded powers to collect information on Americans.

But the agencies won't get any new authority to exert influence over domestic groups or businesses. That idea was rejected after attracting much criticism.

The presidential order is a compromise between supporters of the intelligence agencies who wanted to eliminate many of the current restraints, and civil liberties advocates who warned that such a move could lead to violations of rights. Mr. Reagan said the expanded authority would help "revitalize America's intelligence system." But he pledged that he wouldn't give any agency authority to violate the rights and liberties of Americans.

Under the order, intelligence agencies may spy on U.S. residents domestically when "significant foreign intelligence" is sought. This allows the agencies to use informants and "secretly" to comb confidential credit, bank and other personal records.

President Carter's Executive Order generally barred the agencies from collecting nonvoluntary information in the U.S., leaving that task to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Carter order made exceptions to this rule only to collect secret commercial data and information on a person "reasonably believed" to be acting as an agent of a foreign power.

Rep. Edward Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who heads the House Intelligence Committee, called Mr. Reagan's change in that rule "troubling."

This apparently broad new authority to collect intelligence within the U.S. could be narrowed by procedures the intelligence agencies set with the approval of the Attorney General. But those guidelines aren't expected to be made public. Senior administration officials said the public would have to rely on congressional oversight to ensure that the authority isn't abused.

In pursuit of "significant" information, the order also allows intelligence agencies to conduct physical surveillance on U.S. residents and corporate officials abroad.

The order lifts the ban on covert opera-

tions within the U.S., but it significantly limits these operations by barring any that are intended to influence U.S. politics, policies, public opinions or the news media.

Moreover, it appears to lift most restraints on spying on U.S. corporations owned and controlled by foreign governments. These companies won't continue to have the same protections as other U.S. companies.

Bobby Inman, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the changes will simplify restrictions that had become "unnecessarily complex," or that had "proved unworkable." Presidential adviser Ed Meese said Mr. Reagan felt that "the old order was demeaning and unnecessarily restrictive."

As one example, a senior administration official said a CIA employee received information about the Iranian revolution from a person who returned to the U.S. from Iran. But the employee couldn't pass on the information because the source's identity wasn't known and the source wouldn't volunteer information to the CIA directly and wasn't a foreign agent.

Although the American Civil Liberties Union expressed dismay at the President's order, a spokesman said the organization was glad Mr. Reagan withdrew many of his "most dangerous proposals."

An earlier draft would have granted the intelligence agencies broad authority to infiltrate and influence the activities of domestic organizations and businesses—subject only to procedures to be written later.

This spurred concerns that U.S.-based multinational corporations might become targets of CIA infiltration, influence and even sabotage.

But Mr. Reagan decided to keep the old standard, which allows such influence only when the business or organization is controlled by foreigners and is believed to be acting for a foreign power.

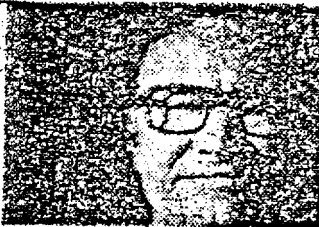
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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER  
6 December 1981

# The climate in Washington just right to unleash the CIA

## WASHINGTON —

Bystanders on midtown Washington sidewalks last week had to figure the President of the United States was rushing around the city at a mad clip.



Periodically, sirens would wail. Here came the presidential limousine, flags flying atop its glossy fenders. Behind it roared the Secret Service "war wagon" and a van full of marksmen. The armada of a dozen cars bellowed furiously down Connecticut ave.

Only one item was missing from the presidential motorcade — the President.

The "dummy" motorcade was one of the ploys an extremely nervous Secret Service was using to baffle a suspected assassination scheme by a Libyan hit squad reportedly sent to the U.S. by Moammar Khadafy.

The melodramatics sounded like a remake of Frederick Forsythe's thriller, "Day of the Jackal," but to the people inside the White House the game wasn't fiction.

"Everyone is taking this very seriously, including the President," said a White House aide.

The chase to find the Libyan team was intense. The FBI ran a national manhunt. The CIA worked its European sources. The Secret Service had its agents sticking to presidential aides Jim Baker and Ed Meese, supposedly among the Libyan targets.

In this extraordinarily tense atmosphere, the CIA's Adm. Bobby Inman picked a propitious moment to come to the White House.

Call it serendipity, but Inman had arrived at the White House in the middle of the Libyan death-squad tension to unveil the new guidelines for the Central Intelligence Agency.

For 10 months the Reagan Administration has been arguing that the wicked excesses of the CIA in the 1960s and 1970s are a closed chapter, and now is the time to "unleash" the agency.

Basically, the Reagan team wanted to give the CIA power to spy inside the U.S. When drafts of this proposition were leaked, sensible people on Capitol Hill yelled foul.

They remembered some wonderful things an "unleashed" CIA brought us in the recent past — Operation CHAOS that spied illegally on Americans who opposed the Vietnam War and kept dossiers on 7,200

citizens, Operation MKULTRA that tested drugs by sneaking LSD into citizens, and HTLINGUAL, in which the agency steamed open and read letters for 20 years.

Sensitive to the outrage, the Reagan crew tinkered with the guidelines. Inman, one of the CIA's brightest pros, and Ed Meese, the White House hardliner, came into the press room to reveal the new, improved CIA charter.

It said the spooks would operate inside the U.S. — but they would be careful about it.

For the first time, the agency would have the power to conduct covert activity inside the U.S. What it couldn't do was "affect U.S. policies, political parties, or the news media." It couldn't open mail, do electronic snooping or other such mischief unless the attorney general approved.

The new rules gave the agency far more muscle than in the Carter Administration. Some critics, such as ex-FBI man Rep. Don Edwards called it "the return of Big Brother, a new secret police." But Inman and Meese smiled and insisted the CIA would never, never abuse its powers.

"Nobody wants to see the disgraces of the 1960s repeated," said Inman, suggesting that on rare occasions the CIA might use its new power "to open a package."

"This will enhance our national security," said Meese, who led Ronald Reagan's campaign to take the gloves off the CIA. Asked why the Operation CHAOS days wouldn't return, Meese scoffed, "Nonsense, they can't infiltrate domestic organizations."

Assassination plots are also a CIA no-no. "Two stories about assassinating Khadafy may have led to the current Libyan activity," said Inman darkly.

Reagan's worries about terrorism begat the new muscular rules for the CIA. It should also be noted that Rule 1.4-b in the guidelines gives the President almost carte blanche to use the spy agency.

"The world," said Bobby Inman, "is an unpleasant place."

The sirens and the edgy rumors in Washington last week were evidence. But the test for the "unleashed" spooks is whether they can do their job without again roughing up the U.S. Constitution.

*Sandy Grady*

Sandy Grady's opinion column appears Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays

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THE WASHINGTON POST  
5 December 1981

# President Eases Re On Gathering of In

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Reagan yesterday eased many of the restrictions imposed on U.S. intelligence agencies since the mid-1970s when he signed an executive order that he said is designed "to remove the aura of suspicion and mistrust that can hobble" their work.

The 17-page order, which supplants one signed by President Carter three years ago, authorizes the Central Intelligence Agency to use secret means to collect "significant foreign intelligence" from unsuspecting Americans here and abroad.

It also will allow the agency to mount covert operations in this country if they are designed to support "objectives abroad" and are "not intended" to influence U.S. politics, policies or the news media.

The executive order was issued after months of backstage debate, punctuated by periodic leaks, about three earlier and more permissive drafts.

In a statement accompanying the order, Reagan said the final decree had been carefully drafted "to maintain the legal protection of all American citizens" while giving the U.S. intelligence community clear guidelines for its work.

"Contrary to a distorted image that emerged during the last decade, there is no inherent conflict between the intelligence community and the rights of our citizens," Reagan declared.

"This is not to say mistakes were never made and that vigilance against abuse is unnecessary," he acknowledged. "But an approach that emphasizes suspicion and mistrust of our own intelligence efforts can undermine this nation's ability

to confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism."

The order reportedly incorporates at least portions of about 15 of 18 changes recommended this fall by alarmed members of the House and Senate Intelligence committees, but lawmakers and civil libertarians nevertheless issued mixed reviews yesterday.

House Intelligence Committee Chairman Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.) said he is gratified that the order "retreats from the worst departures from the Carter order" that had been proposed in earlier drafts.

Boland said he still is troubled by the provision for collection of "significant foreign intelligence" from American citizens even if they are not suspected of any wrongdoing or of employment by foreign powers. Boland promised close monitoring by his committee to guard against excesses.

"... The next few years, as the new order is implemented and interpreted, will be important ones for the oversight committees. If we do our job properly, we will be in a position to assure the American people that their rights are being safeguarded," Boland said.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), acting chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, made a similar point. He said that he feels the order makes it clear that the CIA's mission is abroad but that "there are a very few provisions... which, if misinterpreted or stretched beyond the legitimate intent of their authors, could pose some problems."

The most outspoken criticism came from Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), who said his House Judiciary subcommittee on constitutional rights would open hearings "right away."

"It's really pretty bad," the former FBI agent protested. "It still puts the CIA smack into secretly operating within the United States... and

wide open to surveillance, regardless of any connection to foreign governments or criminal activity."

As a result of protests by the Intelligence committees, the White House abandoned a proposal that would have permitted the CIA to infiltrate and to influence purely domestic organizations. But the order would still allow the CIA and other intelligence agencies, aside from the FBI, to infiltrate such organizations for any one of a secret list of purposes to be prescribed by the attorney general.

Under the Carter order, CIA infiltration of domestic organizations was limited to a publicly stated set of purposes including recruitment of agents, development of cover, and undercover participation in technical society meetings not open to the general public.

Reagan's order also differs from that of Carter in these respects:

- It changes the flat rule requiring the head of the CIA and all other intelligence agencies to report to the attorney general evidence of possible violations of federal law by their employees. Instead, such reports are to be made only when they would not interfere "with the protection of intelligence sources and methods."

- It revises the definition of "U.S. persons" whose rights are to be protected. Officials said the safeguards no longer will extend to U.S. corporations "directed and controlled by foreign governments," such as the Soviet trading company, Amtorg.

In addition, because of the shortcomings of Immigration and Naturalization Service records, only "known permanent resident aliens" will be considered U.S. persons. The safeguards are now supposed to extend to "known permanent resident aliens" whether or not the INS knows about them.

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NEW YORK TIMES  
5 DECEMBER 1981

## Reagan Widens Intelligence Role; Gives C.I.A. Domestic Spy Power

By JUDITH MILLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — President Reagan issued an executive order today that broadens the authority of the nation's intelligence agencies to collect information from Americans at home and abroad. It authorizes the Central Intelligence Agency for the first time to conduct covert operations domestically.

However, the 17-page order omits most of the provisions of an earlier draft that were opposed by members of the

*Text of order, pages 18-19.*

House and Senate Intelligence committees and civil liberties groups, including a section that would have permitted the C.I.A. to infiltrate and influence American organizations without a court warrant.

The order signed today replaces an executive order signed by President Carter on Jan. 24, 1978 that is the basic framework for all intelligence activities. The new order, like its predecessor, has the force of law.

### Heeding Campaign Promise

In a statement released by the White House, President Reagan said that the intelligence order and a companion order re-establishing a three-member panel to monitor intelligence activities were "consistent with my promise in the campaign to revitalize America's intelligence system." The executive order, he added, will help the nation "confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism."

"To those of you who view this change of direction with suspicion," President Reagan stated, "let me assure you that while I occupy this office no intelligence agency of the United States, or any other agency for that matter, will be given the authority to violate the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans by our Constitution and laws."

The order received mixed reviews from members of the House and Senate panels on intelligence and from civil liberties organizations.

### 'Troubling' and 'Very Disturbing'

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts who is chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, viewed as "troubling" a provision that permits the C.I.A. to col-

lect "significant" foreign intelligence secretly within the United States. That effort is not aimed at learning about the domestic activities of American citizens and corporations. President Carter's order restricted such collection to either commercial information or data about American residents and corporations believed to be acting on behalf of a foreign power.

Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, described as "very disturbing" that provision in particular and, more broadly, the overall order.

The order, he said, creates a "secret police that can operate clandestinely abroad and domestically."

"Big Brother has returned," Mr. Edwards remarked.

Leaders of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence disagreed.

Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona and the chairman of the panel, who is recovering from a hip operation, praised the order, stating that it provided "adequate safeguards against improper intelligence operations within the United States while allowing the agencies to perform the functions that are needed to protect our national security."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and acting chairman of the panel, said that the order "makes it clear that the mission of the C.I.A. is abroad." He added that only a "very few" provisions of the order, "if misinterpreted or stretched beyond the legitimate intent of their authors, could pose some problems."

In addition to permitting the secret collection of significant foreign intelligence information within the United States the order gives the C.I.A. authority to conduct within the United States "special activities," or covert operations, approved by the President. Mr. Carter's order prohibited such actions domestically.

### Such Actions 'Very Rare'

At a news conference today, a senior Administration official who declined to be identified, stressed that such actions would be "very rare."

The order defines covert actions, or special activities, as those conducted in support of national foreign policy objectives abroad which are planned and executed so that the role of the United

States is not disclosed to the House and Senate intelligence oversight panels. The official acknowledged that the panels had not during this Administration opposed any of "the very few" covert action cases it had reviewed, but he added that the monitoring sessions had not been "friendly-pat-on-the-back situations."

### Physical Surveillance Abroad

The new order also permits physical surveillance of American citizens and corporations abroad in any counterintelligence investigation or in any investigation for significant foreign intelligence that cannot be obtained by other means. Mr. Carter had limited such surveillance abroad to Americans and United States groups suspected of being agents of a foreign power.

Three Administration officials discussed the new order with reporters today: Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the President; Richard K. Williard, head of the Justice Department Office of Intelligence Policy and Review; and Adm. Bobby R. Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

The senior Administration officials maintained that the executive order would not result in major changes in the C.I.A.'s role in the United States and that many of the provisions were "substantially the same" as those contained in Mr. Carter's order. The most significant change, the officials said, was in the order's "tone and approach" to the intelligence agencies' mission.

The order retains several restrictions contained in Mr. Carter's order. For example, the new order also bans assassinations by intelligence agencies.

The order accepted 15 of the 18 major changes proposed by the House and Senate panels on intelligence. Specifically, the Administration decided to delete provisions contained in an earlier draft that would have permitted the C.I.A. to infiltrate and influence American organizations without a court warrant.

It also would have freed agency heads from being required to report possible Federal crimes by their employees. It deleted a draft



# Order boosts CIA agents' authority

STATINTL

By Aaron Epstein  
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — CIA agents got expanded power to collect intelligence about foreign governments from United States citizens here and abroad, under an executive order signed yesterday by President Reagan.

However, the order represented a substantial retreat from earlier drafts that would have authorized the CIA to infiltrate and influence American companies and political organizations through vastly increased covert operations.

Sen. Walter Huddleston of Kentucky, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and a critic of the earlier proposals, said the President's order was "a vast improvement" and "acceptable overall."

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) agreed that the White House had gone a long way to protect individual rights but said it was not nearly far enough.

ACLU legislative counsel Jerry Berman put it this way:

"If I'm a law-abiding American corporate executive with information about the economic plans of a foreign country, or if I'm a member of the worldwide anti-nuclear movement, the CIA could seek to get that information through covert means — pretext interviews, informants, bank records, the works."

One part of the President's order allows domestic collection of "significant foreign intelligence" provided that the purpose is not to spy on "the domestic activities" of Americans.

But Berman said it often is difficult to separate foreign from domestic purposes.

Reagan's order also allows Americans to be shadowed abroad to "obtain significant information that cannot reasonably be acquired by other means."

The previous executive order, issued by former President Jimmy Carter in 1978, more severely restricted CIA activities in this country and limited physical surveillance of Americans overseas to those suspected of working for a foreign power.

Civil libertarians also expressed concerns about a section of Reagan's order permitting the CIA to "conduct special activities approved by the

president."

That section, Berman said, would permit "covert operations in the United States which could restrict lawful activities of Americans."

The President's order culminated a long effort to change the restrictive Carter guidelines. Reagan said yesterday that that approach "emphasizes suspicion and mistrust of our own intelligence efforts" and "can undermine this nation's ability to confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism."

At the same time, Reagan tried to reassure fearful civil libertarians.

"While I occupy this office," he said, "no intelligence agency of the United States, or any other agency for that matter, will be given the authority to violate the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans by our Constitution and laws."

To help protect those rights, Reagan established a three-member President's Intelligence Oversight Board to review intelligence activities and to inform him of any that violate civil liberties.

In trying to bolster the morale and capability of the secretive government agencies known collectively as

"the intelligence community," the White House had drafted an order that, when leaked to the press, triggered a deluge of protest from Congress and civil libertarians.

The critics said the administration, in trying to "unleash" the intelligence community, had ignored the reason for the restrictive measures: the numerous abuses and illegalities of the CIA and the FBI in the mid-1970s.

The final White House draft included most of the revisions suggested by members of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees.

At a news conference yesterday, CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman and Justice Department intelligence counsel Richard Willard said the new intelligence guidelines were shorter, simpler and more positive in tone. They would improve U.S. efforts to battle the Soviet Union's KGB and intelligence agents of other hostile powers, the officials said.

The ACLU said it "condemns the process [that allows] important civil liberties protections to be signed away with the stroke of the President's pen."



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BALTIMORE SUN  
5 December 1981

# Reagan adds to powers of spy agencies

By Walter Taylor  
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington—President Reagan yesterday broadened the authority of the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies to obtain information from and about American citizens, even if they are not suspected of being agents of a foreign country.

Among other things, the president, in an executive order signed at the White House, authorized for the first time covert activities by the CIA within the United States and, in some limited instances, the infiltration by the agency of private organizations operating in this country.

In announcing the action, Mr. Reagan, in a prepared statement, said he was seeking to fulfill his campaign pledge "to revitalize America's intelligence system."

"These orders are designed to provide America's intelligence community with clearer, more positive guidance and to remove the aura of suspicion and mistrust that can hobble our nation's intelligence efforts," the president said.

Several civil liberties organizations, including the American Civil Liberties Union, took a dimmer view of the directives, but generally their criticisms were muted. Jerry J. Berman, ACLU legislative counsel, asserted that the administration, under pressure from two congressional watchdog committees, had retreated "from many of its most dangerous proposals."

Indeed, the order signed yesterday by Mr. Reagan, to replace an existing set of intelligence guidelines imposed in 1979 by President Carter, were considerably more restrictive than versions circulated by the administration earlier this year.

As recently as September, for example, the administration was pressing for changes that would have given the CIA a far greater role in domestic counterintelligence activities, until now within the exclusive purview of the FBI. Among the new authorizations proposed in the September draft, according to congressional intelligence committee sources, was permission to seek to "influence" the activities of private organizations within the United States.

These sources said members of the Senate and House Intelligence Commit-

tees had objected to this provision as possibly reopening the door to such illegal past activities as Operation Chaos, in which the CIA sought to disrupt antiwar and civil rights organizations in the 1960s and 1970s.

As issued, the new order bans efforts to influence activities of domestic organizations by the CIA unless there is reason to believe the group is acting on behalf of a foreign power.

Reagan administration officials who briefed reporters on the new guidelines yesterday acknowledged that the final orders had incorporated a majority of the changes proposed by the intelligence committees.

Thus, congressional reaction to the new rules generally was favorable on both sides of the political aisle.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D, N.Y.), cochairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, referred to the changes and said they reaffirmed the effectiveness of congressional oversight.

"The first drafts left the impression that we might be authorizing a new domestic mission for the Central Intelligence Agency," said Mr. Moynihan. "The process ends, after months of consultation between Congress and the executive, with orders that make it clear that the mission of the CIA is abroad."

The Reagan order, the implementation of which is subject to continuing review by the two congressional committees, makes the following changes from the more restrictive Carter guidelines:

- Permits surveillance of U.S. citizens and corporations abroad in the course of intelligence or counterintelligence pursuits. The previous order banned such activity unless there was reason to believe the object of the surveillance was an agent of a foreign power, was engaged in terrorist activities or was engaged in drug trafficking.

- Permits CIA "special activities"—covert actions—within the United States for the first time with specific approval of the attorney general, so long as the opera-

tions were not intended to influence purely domestic activity. Mr. Carter's order and all previous regulations or laws banned such operations by the agency.

- Permits the collection of "significant" foreign intelligence in the United States by the CIA so long as it is not the aim of the agency to acquire information about domestic activity of U.S. citizens. The previous rules limited such intelligence to commercial information or information about individuals spying for another country.

- Permits the head of an agency to appeal to the National Security Council the disapproval by the attorney general of an intelligence-related action on purely policy grounds. Disapproval on constitutional grounds would not be subject to appeal. Under the previous rules, the attorney general had veto authority in either instance.

- Permits for the first time the infiltration and the attempted influencing of an organization operating in the United States if it is composed primarily of non-American citizens and is reasonably believed to be acting on behalf of a foreign power.

At the White House briefing for reporters, which included Edwin W. Meese III, chief White House policy aide, and Bobby R. Inman, deputy CIA director, emphasis was placed on the administration's desire to protect civil liberties even as the charter for the intelligence community was being broadened.

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1981

STATINTL

REMARKS

OF

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BOBBY R. INMAN  
AND COUNSEL TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARD K. WILLARD  
ON THE NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER ON  
UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The Briefing Room

2:50 P.M. EST

ADMIRAL INMAN: Ladies and gentlemen of the press and distinguished guests, it is my pleasure on behalf of the intelligence community to welcome the President's new Executive Order on United States Intelligence Activities.

The order is the result of intensive interagency study by the intelligence community, the Department of Justice, other interested Executive Branch elements, as well as consultation with the Congress through the intelligence oversight committees.

The new order, as did its predecessors, serves two main purposes. First, it establishes the organization, structure, and mission of the intelligence community in a public document. Until President Ford's order in 1976, these matters were spelled out primarily in classified directives of the National Security Council.

Secondly, the order establishes basic ground rules and standards for the conduct of intelligence activities that may affect Americans and American institutions. These ground rules and standards are vital for two reasons. First, there must be no doubt that the rights of Americans will be respected and preserved during the course of intelligence activities that may affect them.

Second, professional intelligence officers deserve to be told in as clear terms as are possible the proper limits for their activities. This is to ensure that they will not be unfairly placed in jeopardy for the performance of difficult, sometimes dangerous, and usually unsung activities on behalf of their country.

The President's order accomplishes these purposes which I have just described. The new order sets clear goals for the intelligence community and emphasizes that these goals are to be accomplished in accordance with law, provisions of the order, and regard for the rights of Americans.

Consideration of the rights of Americans and the need for clear, understandable guidelines for intelligence activities were the factors that shaped Part 2 of the new order. The new order clearly and affirmatively authorizes the essential intelligence activities that may affect Americans. Collection and other

activities will continue to be conducted by the intelligence community established by the head of each intelligence agency and approved by the Attorney General. Such procedures will continue to be provided to the intelligence community.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

STATEMENTS BY EDWIN MEESE, III  
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT,  
ADMIRAL BOBBY INMAN,  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE,  
RICHARD WILLARD, COUNSEL TO THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR INTELLIGENCE POLICY  
FOLLOWED BY  
BACKGROUND BRIEFING  
BY  
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

STATINTL

The Briefing Room

December 4, 1981

1:45 P.M. EST

STATEMENT BY EDWIN MEESE, III: Ladies and gentlemen, it is with great satisfaction that the President has signed a new executive order designated to direct the activities of the American intelligence community, and a separate order reestablishing the Intelligence Oversight Board.

As you know, the President as a part of his program to rebuild our national security capacity indicated one of the points would be to enhance the foreign intelligence capacity, and that's what's being done in this order being signed today, that has been signed today.

The order directing the intelligence community has been carefully drafted to protect the rights of all American citizens while giving our intelligence organizations clear guidelines within which to do their difficult and essential jobs. This order will help end the disputes and controversies which did much to damage both the confidence of the American people in their intelligence agencies and the ability of those agencies to function effectively.

This order has been carefully weighed. There were those who suggested that the previous order could have been left in place. The President disagreed with that viewpoint, feeling that the old order was demeaning and unnecessarily restrictive towards our intelligence community. He believes, as I do, that it is essential to have a new and more positive order which will carry our intelligence agencies and direct them through the 1980s and beyond.

I want to assure you that under this order no intelligence agency of the United States or any other agency, for that matter, will be given authority to violate the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans by our Constitution and laws. The provisions of this executive order make this abundantly clear as does the reestablishment of the Intelligence Oversight Board. In producing these orders our people have worked closely with the Senate and House intelligence committees and I want to thank them for the comments and assistance that they have given during the process.